

# THE PATRON AND GLEANER

State Library

## NORTHAMPTON AND HERTFORD RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.  
In effect 8.30 A. M., April 16, 1894.  
Daily except Sunday.

NORTH BOUND.	Train	
	No. 134.	No. 38.
	A. M.	P. M.
Leaves Jackson, N. C.	8:37	2:15
" Mowfield. "	8:50	1:35
Arrive Gumberry. "	9:30	3:15
SOUTH BOUND.		
	P. M.	P. M.
Leaves Gumberry, N. C.	12:15	4:30
" Mowfield. "	12:55	5:10
Arrives Jackson. "	1:15	5:30

F. Kell, Gen'l Mgr.  
Chas. Ehrhart, Actg. Sup't.

**For Sale or Rent.**  
I offer for sale or rent, on easy terms, my storehouse and dwelling at the depot at Rich Square. Will sell or rent one or both of them. Address or call on  
**J. W. WEAVER,**  
Rich Square, N. C.

## AT SEABOARD, N. C.

I desire to announce to my friends and the public generally that I have now opened a branch of my business at Seaboard, N. C., and am prepared to do all kinds of coach making, blacksmith work and repairs.

I shall also carry in stock a nice line of Buggies, Furniture, etc., etc.

## Undertaking a Specialty.

Woolen and Metallic burial cases always in stock.

I have recently fitted up a new Hearse.  
Respectfully,  
**M. D. L. HARRIS.**

## Trespassers--Take Notice

All persons are hereby forbidden to cut, remove or damage, or in any way injure, any timber or property of any description which we own in Northampton or in any other county in North Carolina, without our special permission, under pains and penalties prescribed by law.  
**THE CUMMER COMPANY.**  
This August 17, 1893.

## DRESS GOODS.

Ladies! If in want of a beautiful Lawn, Percale, Duck or White Dress, come to see us. We have an elegant stock of these goods now in.  
**STEPHENSON & HARRISON,**  
with Buxton & Baughman,  
Rich Square, N. C.

## WHITLEY SON & CO.,

WOODLAND, N. C.,  
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Buggies,  
Carriages,  
Harness,  
Wagons,  
Carts,  
&c. &c.

We beg to announce to the public that we are now prepared to do all kinds of work in the above line and at reasonable prices.

Horse-shoeing and Repairing  
Promptly attended to and

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.**

If you are in need of a Buggy, Cart, Wagon or Harness don't fail to get our prices.

## More About Spiders.

[From Christian Work.]

EDITOR CHRISTIAN WORK: All of the young people were much interested by the article on Spider in your issue of April 12th, and possibly some of the older readers.

It recalled a little episode in the experience of the writer of some years since. Seated in my office one day the thought came to me of the eugenality of a little spider of which I had read a few days previously, and as I thought the tale very well told at least, I concluded that I would prove the matter for myself. Accordingly I invited my partner to watch a little event that I was about to introduce, and commenced preparations by first taking a common washbasin and filling it full of water. I then took a ball of cement partly set, and into it inserted a small stick or sliver of pine wood about nine or ten inches in length, allowing it to get thoroughly fast, and the cement well set, when I placed the ball in the basin, and of course under the water entirely. I then went out to a neighboring woodpile and found a small spider among the many domiciled there, and took him carefully on a stick into the office. Placing the basin of water on the floor in the center of the room, I held the stick with the little athlete on it, against the other which was standing upright in its little submerged island in the basin. My partner and myself then took seats a few feet distant from the basin to watch events.

The little fellow first brought into play his knowledge of the current of air, and after passing up and down, and also around the upright stick several times, he at last took up his position on its top, and with his head, as we afterward discovered, directly toward a current of air which floated in from the open front door and toward another party open leading out to the porch in the rear. We very soon discovered that he was busy putting out a line of web, and which in a few moments we saw distinctly floating in the air and towards the open door behind him, swinging gently, and as it soon proved, sufficiently to touch and stick fast to the trousers of one of my partner's extended legs. We both noticed the contact, and also noticed that the little fellow had detected the touch and immediately facing about, he evidently set to work to windlass it up, thus to ascertain if the hold it had taken was sufficient for the strain he had occasion to put upon it. He evidently satisfied himself of this very quickly, for he at once became very busy with all fours and made several quick turns about the top of the stick, and finally passed down towards the bottom of the stick, but for what purpose we could not determine as he only halted a moment, and then with all the suavity of a practiced acrobat or rope walker deliberately walked across his splendid suspension bridge to my friend's knee. Our approbation was hearty and sincere, but we wished to see him repeat the performance, which he did without any great degree of hesitation, although we have never been able to tell what motive was uppermost in the spider's mind.

We had placed another small spider on the upright stick in the water before pulling him back on, and when he found that he had company he appeared quite wroth, and soon drove his companion down to the bottom of the stick next to the water, where he seemed quite content to remain.

Our principal performer soon put out another line of web, this time it having anchored on the floor, where it drifted. He bustled himself at the top and island end of his rope and then walked quickly ashore, and we allowed him to go at liberty. In a very short time the other spider came up and started to go ashore also, and in fact reached the floor, or at least so far as we could see, when he suddenly broke or let go. We never ascertained the cause of its breaking or the extent of its injuries, if any were sustained.—H. M. B. in Christian at Work.

## Frontier Life on the Plains. No. 7.

[For the Patron and Gleaner.]

In the States further East it is generally supposed that all the country that is not fenced in is free pasture for all, and every one having any stock at all, no matter whether it was horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, would allow them to run at large during the summer to get the benefit of the free pasture.

When winter came on and the grass and other vegetation fail to support the stock, each owner would feed his stock, although he would allow part of them and may be all of them to still run at large, as stock seldom stray very far from their regular feeding place.

Where stock ran at large it is necessary for all crops to be fenced, and should stock break through a fence and destroy a crop the owner of the crop must suffer the loss.

This custom prevailed in timbered countries where there was plenty of material with which to build fences requiring only labor to build them. Besides stock did not run at large in such great herds as they do out West on the plains.

So this old custom that has prevailed in the settlement of the greater part of the United States, had to be abandoned when the settlement of the great plains was begun, at least so far as the plains were concerned, or else they could not be settled by those most in need of homes.

So I believe all the States bordering on the plains passed what was called a "herd law" about the time the plains began to be settled.

This law did not apply to the entire State, but only to such counties as should adopt it by popular vote, and as a matter of course it was adopted by all prairie counties.

The effect of this law was to make the owners of the stock responsible for all damage done by their stock; consequently all stock running at large had to be herded.

Owners of large herds would have an inclosure called a "corral" in which to keep his stock over night. This "corral" would be built of stone if there was plenty of it.

As the country settled up the largest herds had to be abandoned or go further out on the plains. Many of the first settlers had small herds of perhaps 10, 20 or more cattle.

It was a good deal of trouble to take care of a small herd because the owner could not afford to keep a herder with such a small number all the time, and yet a small number required as much attention as a large number.

Every few miles there would be a settler with a small herd who would take stock in and herd them for others beginning about the first of May in Kansas but later in Nebraska and ending about the first of October. This was very convenient for those having only a few head.

The man who "ran the herd," as it was called, would see that the stock had good grass to eat, plenty of water to drink, and be responsible for all damage done to the crops of any one, for the season of about five months. The price was one dollar per head for the season.

At the end of the season every one having stock in a herd would go to the man having charge of it, pay the price as per agreement, take his stock home, winter it, then perhaps take it back to the herd the next Spring.

While I speak of herding stock I mean principally cattle.

Horses are never herded where there are any settlers. They would get away from the herder and perhaps do a good deal of damage during a season. There were herds of horses a long way from settlement,

but after settlers began to come horses had to be kept in pastures or tied to a rope.

Those having sheep would herd their own. Hogs could not be herded to advantage. Those having hogs would usually keep them in a very small pen.

A herd of cattle would usually be from 50 to 75 head. I have seen herds of over 100 head of cattle but they do not do so well, as the smaller and weaker ones are more imposed upon in a large herd than in a small one.

Of course there were plenty of small herds, and cattle would do better in a small herd, but a herd of 40 would take just as much attention as a herd of 80.

But all the herd business has gone farther West. We do not see any more of it in here now, for all of our pastured lands are under fence.

**RICHARD COOPER,**  
Fairfield, Nebraska.

## S. & R. INSTITUTE.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THIS PROSPEROUS SCHOOL—ADDRESS OF DR. OWEN.

On June 7th by 11 o'clock between seven and eight hundred people had assembled in Seaboard Baptist church to witness the closing exercises of Prof. W. C. Parker's school. The rendition of the numerous numbers on the programme showed into what skill the pupils had been drilled and how conscientiously the Principal and his efficient assistant, Miss Anna Darlen, must have been in their work during the year. For the benefit of those not in attendance we will give the programme in full.

Opening Hymn—By Congregation—All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name.  
Prayer—By Rev. J. C. Fleetwood, of Margarettsville, N. C.

1. Welcome—Frank Barnes, Romulus Magee, Bernard Crocker, Paul Rose and the school.

2. Which Way—Recitation by Miss Nannie T. Edward.

Music—Hours There Were—Miss Josie Maddrey.

3. Bevy of Ps—Inez Daughtrey, Josie Maddrey, Amy Harris, Kate Harris, Nellie Moore, Gabie Hargrave, Clara Stephenson and Lady Maddrey.

4. Dollars and Dimes—Recitation—Miss Mattie Stephenson.

Music—German Waltz—Miss Hattie Crocker and Mrs. J. T. Maddrey.

5. Fry, Keep Trying—Jimmie Hart, Tention Crocker, Romulus Magee, Paul Rose—Jim Maddrey, Harry Maddrey and E. L. Story.

6. Crippled Ben—Recitation—Miss Joy Parker.

Music—Fairy Polka—Miss Lady Maddrey.

7. Katie Lee and Willie Gray—Recitation—Miss Mollie Tayloe.

8. Great Lives—Clara Stephenson, Marion Harris, Amy Harris, Samuel J. Kee, Lady Maddrey, Whit Stephenson, Kate Harris, J. L. Bradley, Nannie Edwards and Geo. R. Harris.

Music—Old Oaken Bucket—Miss Mattie Stephenson.

9. The Honest Rum-sellers' Advertisement—Recitation—Master John T. Maddrey.

10. Patient Mercy Jones—Recitation—Miss Alice Foster.

Music—Prima Donna Waltz—Miss Joy Parker.

11. A Boy's Opinion of Girls—Recitation—Master Hugh Crocker.

12. What a Girl Thinks of Boys—Recitation—Miss Hattie Crocker.

Music—Garland of Roses, Waltz—Miss Lillie Maddrey.

13. Too Late for the Train—Recitation—Miss Emma Erikson.

14. Little Jam'ie—Recitation—Miss Clara Erikson.

Music—Spring—Gentle Spring—Waltz—Miss Anna Erikson.

15. Taking up Carpets—Recitation—Master Eddie Maddrey.

16. Cruelty not Courage—Dialogue—Eli Howell, Zeb Maddrey, Maggie Cuthrell and Miss Lillie Maddrey.

Music—Saratoga Lake Waltzes, Duet—Mrs. J. T. Pruden and Mrs. J. T. Maddrey.

Prof. Parker then thanked the vast audience for their good attention, then requested our much esteemed townsman, Mr. J. G. L. Crocker, to give the origin of the Seaboard and Roanoke Institute which he did briefly in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. He closed his remarks by calling on our patriotic countryman, Dr. J. N. Ramsay, the originator of the S. & R. Institute, to address the people upon the foundation of this institution. The Doctor was equal to the occasion and narrated in his most affable style the principal points in connection with the school, particularly dwelling upon the growth of the school since the well known educator, Prof. W. C. Parker, had been its principal.

Thus closed the most prosperous and harmonious session this school has ever enjoyed. It is manifest that our people, for so long comparatively oblivious to the advantages of a cultured citizenship, and indifferent to the educational needs of our country, are awakening. We have long been of the opinion that Northampton county stands in need of one great thing—a higher and broader intelligence—and that will be attained if the present interest continues.

There was an ample supply of carefully cooked viands on the grounds, furnished by the patrons and friends of the school, under the management of Mrs. J. T. Maddrey. Enough was left to have fed many more. Dinner being over the immense audience again repaired to the Baptist church and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. J. N. Ramsay, in a few well chosen remarks, introduced Rev. A. E. Owen, D. D., of Portsmouth, Va., who delivered the annual address. His subject was Edification—"The Building of Character." He insisted that the foundation of this most important of all buildings should be Truth—that, cemented to this should be Moral Courage—that, as a natural out-growth there would follow Self-Control—that, in building we should provide not for ourselves only, but for others, and that the next stone should be Self Sacrifice, and that the whole building should be rounded off and beautified by a well cultivated mind. The Doctor was at his best and his address was a rare treat. The exercises closed by the congregation singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds."  
FRIEND.

## MILLINERY STORE AND FIXTURES.

**FOR SALE:**  
A nice and well established Millinery Business in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C.

Having moved to Edenton and gone into the Dry Goods, Notion and Shoe Business, I therefore offer for sale my stock of Millinery Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods in Murfreesboro, and the lease on the favorite and conveniently located store, for balance of this year, on the corner of Main and Sycamore Sts., near the Institute Avenue.

Those wishing to purchase the business, with all of the Store and Store Fixtures, will do well to communicate with me.

I will also rent my Dwelling House and Farm in Murfreesboro the 1st of September, for balance of this and next year. A good home for those wishing to send their daughters to the Institute.

Will make terms satisfactory to good party wishing to purchase the stock.

There is a fine opening and a good chance to make money to the right person wishing to engage in that business.

Call on or address,  
L. L. MOORE, Edenton, N. C., or  
Mrs. L. L. MOORE, Murfreesboro, N. C.